

VIA AIR
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DISPATCH NO. DCMA-20647



TO Chief, SR
ATTN:
FROM Chief of Base, Munich

DATE 5 March 1957

INFO: CAS, Germany

SUBJECT GENERAL Operational/REDAUD/ANQUOR
SPECIFIC Transmittal of Reports

1. Transmitted herewith are translations of the following two reports:

- A. About the Byelorussian Committee, "BYELVICH".
- B. About Byelorussians and about Ludwig VOLKBEIN.

2. The aforementioned two reports were furnished to MOB by who has had these reports in his personal archive. According to he came into possession of these reports from V. KREMER; he further speculates, based on the handwritten entries, that the reports were prepared by a former SPORITE, Filip KACZMARZ (aka KACZMAREK) who immigrated to South America in 1951.

3. Both reports were evidently prepared on the basis of very subjective information received from a member of the R. GOSTOMIR group. As best as can be ascertained both reports date back to 1948. Although Attachment B is admittedly of marginal value, the Attachment A report does provide background information on several persons of current interest to us. nor MOB is in any position to attempt evaluating the veracity of the contents of the latter report.

Approved:

Attachments
As Indicated

Distribution

- ✓ 1 - SR w/Atts. A & B in dup.
- 2 - w/Atts. A & B
- 2 - CCS w/Atts. A & B
- 2 - MOB w/Atts. A & B in dup.

FORM NO. 51-28A
10/1/56
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DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3026
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2005

24054-10

SUBJECT: About the Cyclorussian Committee "ARIVICH":

Mostly Westerners entered the ranks of the Committee, without any election, by means of self-appointment. The most important members of the Committee are the following: J. STANKOVICH, Ivan STANKOVICH, Stankoslav STANKOVICH, Zvonimir STANKOVICH-KRSTOVICH and General HABISCH-KANDOVICH.

In 1921-27 KAHNIDOVICH worked in the USSR Narkompros (T.S. National Committee for Enlightenment) and when the ADAMOVICH, BALITSKI, PRICHENKOV group (the "National Democrats of Cyclorussia" case) was uncovered by the GPU, KAHNIDOVICH took part in the destruction of this group.

In 1934 at the session of the USSR SHK (T.N. Secret Narodnikh
Komissarov), KUDRYAVICH accused the following of sabotage: YACHENSKI--
the national commissar for agriculture (NARKOMZEM) for the USSR and the
following members of ZKOSO (sic): YEREMINOV, YANILATIKO, YUKOV and
SHCHERBAKOV. As a result of hearings which were held on sabotage within
NARKOMZEM most of the aforementioned were sentenced to 10 year prison terms.

During the German occupation (of Byelorussia), in the years 1943-44, KANDYTOVICH worked in the Byelorussian Central Rada in Minsk at which time his activities appeared to stay to be pro-Stalinist.

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Attachment A to EGMA-25047
Page 2

He completed the local school. In 1920 he attended courses for Byelorussian teachers in Wilno. After graduating from the teachers courses, he worked as a teacher for one year in the village of Lepkovichina of the Dolyanski yezd. In 1922 he again returned to the (teachers) courses in Wilno where he established contact with the underground Communist organization. At that time his father was the yezd administrative chief of Rodashkov. At approximately the same time there was an entrepreneur-lawyer Pavel KLECHICH in Minsk who organized a meeting of western Byelorussians in Wilno during which a resolution was brought forward for their unification with Poland.

Nikolai ABRAMTCHIK's brother, Gavril, who lived in the border village of Sichovitsi, moved to Minsk (T.S. from Poland presumably) where he began to work for the GPU.

Nikolai ABRAMTCHIK himself also frequently visited Minsk on missions for the Communists; from Minsk he brought propaganda material and he traveled to Minsk in order to transmit (agent) information for which he received dollars. He frequently crossed the USSR border (at the instructions of the GPU) in order to carry money across for which he received money. Officially, N. ABRAMTCHIK continued to work at the Rodashkov gymnasium where he organized the Komsomol.

At that time Yuri LISTOPAD, one of those who took part in the Slutsk uprising, arrived in the village of Sichovitsi where he became active in Byelorussian-nationalist activities. He was approached by the Poles and deported to the USSR. LISTOPAD continued his activities in the USSR where he was then arrested by the GPU. He and his accomplices were tried and during this trial Gavril ABRAMTCHIK appeared as a witness for the prosecution. LISTOPAD and his accomplices were deported to Siberia. After this, Gavril ABRAMTCHIK worked openly for the GPU in the town of Minsk under the pseudonym of Gavril SIDORSKI. His wife worked as a typist for the GPU. A short while thereafter Gavril obtained a responsible position in the transportation section of the GPU.

Nikolai ABRAMTCHIK acquitted himself well in Komsomol activities for which he was rewarded with a trip to Moscow for the Komsomol conference; he returned from Moscow as an important official in the Komsomol of USSR. A short time thereafter he allegedly changed his ideology, became disillusioned with the activities of the All-Union Communist (Bolshevik) Party and severed his activities with the Komsomol. He then traveled to Prague where for the first time he utilized the assistance of the Communists (sic).

In Prague he devoted himself to work in the HSR (the Byelorussian National Republic) organization. In 1925 he attended a Byelorussian conference in Berlin during the course of which he praised highly the life in the USSR to LANTOVSKIY, HAGEN and TSVIRNICH.

ABRAMTCHIK then moved from Prague to Paris where he became acquainted with the organization, "Ukrainian Freedom--Ukrainskaya Volyn" and made every attempt to associate it with the Byelorussians.

After the outbreak of the Polish-German hostilities in 1939, H. ABAMTCHIK was summoned to Berlin (by some German political circles). In Berlin he began to work on the publication, "Belorusskiye Krasnitsa", but because he was unqualified for such work was transferred into the Byelorussian self-assistance committee of Berlin. After a brief period of work with this committee, there soon appeared some misunderstanding between him and the committee concerning the committee funds and he again returned to Paris from where he returned to Prague.

In 1943 the chief organizer of the BBR, ZARFARKO, died in Prague. Prior to his death he was desirous of transmitting his BBR archives to the Byelorussian poetess, Larissa GEMISH, but Irina SVANICHICH persuaded her not to accept the archives and rather to entrust them to H. ABAMTCHIK. Per his will, ZARFARKO transferred the archives to Larissa GEMISH and Nikolai ACHAMTCHIK; the latter, after receiving the appropriate documents authorizing him to be the safekeeper of the documents, declared himself to be the BBR President.

Larissa GEMISH, after the capitulation of the Germans in 1945, returned to the USSR.

It was in that year that the "Brivichi" began its development. Their thinker at that time was ZHUK-KRYSHEVICH, who together with VIKTORI and SVINICHICH collaborated with the Polish NKVD.

With the assistance of the "Brivichi", H. ABAMTCHIK, as president of the BBR, moved to London in July 1947 and with the assistance of his minister, ZHUK-KRYSHEVICH, established contact with the Polish emigre government in London. A conference was called which lasted circa a month during which a secret agreement was concluded relative to the unification of Western Byelorussia with Poland and H. ABAMTCHIK was recognized at the conference as the BBR president. A united anti-Bolshevik front was created. The Polish government in London began to subsidize ABAMTCHIK. An agreement was reached with General ANNEKS whereby, in event of war, the Byelorussians would be under supreme command of the British and the officers in the Byelorussian units would be Poles. The Belovezhskaya swamp was relinquished to Poland.

4. (FNU) BUTAI: He was a member of this Byelorussian group during the Soviet occupation of Western Byelorussia in 1939 and was responsible for organizing the Komsomol organization in the village of Ozerniki and actively participated in the destruction of churches, etc.

After the withdrawal of the Soviets in 1941, documents were found attesting that BUTAI worked for NKVD.

After the German capitulation, BUTAI directed the scout activities in the Osterhofen DP camp.

NOTE: The source of the above information was Yanko LAVISTOVICH who worked in the Byelorussian committee of the R. OSTROVSKI group. However, that

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Attachment A to ECMA-25047
Page 4

information contained in Paragraphs 1 and 2 above were received from Ludwig GOLUBEVS.

On the 8th, 9th, and 10th of May of this year, a conference of Belorussian delegates was held in the area of Kat. A total of circa 40 delegates attended. At this conference, 17 individuals were designated into the executive committee to the head of which R. Golovinski was selected (he lives in the English zone).

Ludwig GOLUBEVS was one of those selected to the committee and it was anticipated that he would be utilized for intelligence activities.

In mid-July information was received from individuals associated with the committee, that GOLUBEVS reported to them that he was employed by the American counter-intelligence and that his pseudonym was alleged to be "SIBIRYAKOV".

Group No. 3 came to know GOLUBEVS in early February 1946 and began to utilize him as a secret informer; however, literally after a month contact with him was severely restricted because of various suspicions. He received almost no money at all from "Group 1" but nonetheless he continued to spend up to 4000 marks (prior to the reform) monthly. Within the last few months, "Group 1" has received no information whatsoever from him and have maintained contact only to control his activities.

Investigation is continuing.

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